

THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 26.

For City Intelligence, and a variety of News and other items, see Page 1.
For Literary Notices, see Last Page.
Wanted, Agents for The Tribune in Cornwall, Rhinebeck, Peekskill, and Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and Morrisville, N.J. Apply to H. G. DOUGLASS, at the publication office.
Wanted, a free-lance canvasser to procure subscriptions for the Tribune in the city. Apply to H. G. DOUGLASS, No. 30 Ann-st.

To our Dearest Friends.—The apprehension which begins to be general of an unpropitious season and a deficient harvest renders fresh interest with regard to the growing crops, the weather, &c. of importance and general interest. Our distant friends, therefore, are requested, in writing us during the next month, to add a Postscript stating the condition and prospects of the crops in their respective neighborhoods. Those who comply with this request will oblige us and render the public an essential service.
Our City friends who receive letters containing information on this and other subjects of general interest are earnestly requested to favor us with copies or pertinent extracts, and merit our ardent thanks.

DEATH OF GEN. MACOMB.—Our readers will learn with regret that Major General ALEXANDER MACOMB, the gallant and victorious defender of Plattsburgh in 1814 against a vastly superior British force, breathed his last in Washington at half past two o'clock on Friday, aged about sixty years. He has for thirteen years been at the head of our little Army. The Madisonian says:

"General Macomb entered the service as a cornet of dragoons in 1799, and was in the military family of Gen. Alexander Hamilton; he commanded at the successful battle of Plattsburgh during the war of 1812; received a gold medal from Congress for his gallantry, and was appointed by President J. Q. Adams, Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States, in the place of Gen. Brown, immediately after the capture of the latter, which took place in February 1828. Since that period, Gen. Macomb has discharged the duties of his office in this city, excepting occasional absences to the frontiers of the Union in obedience to the calls of the service."

Gen. Macomb will be buried at 10 o'clock this day. We doubt not that the Military of our city and vicinity will feel impelled to pay his memory affectionate honors.

THE CARRYING TRADE.—We observe that on Wednesday last week Mr. BREWSTER, of Oswego County, introduced into the House of Representatives a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of so modifying the revenue laws as to allow drawback upon goods transferred inland in the original boxes and packages to foreign countries. This question is exciting considerable interest in various sections, and especially in the western part of this State. The object of the proposed modification is to secure to ourselves some benefit from the extended commerce carried on between Canada and the mother country, without in the least injuring, but rather promoting, the interests of our neighbors. It is well known that nearly all the merchants of Canada, in going to England for goods, or in returning, pass through the United States, but they cannot, as the revenue laws now are, take any of their lighter goods with them, because they are subject to heavy duties on reaching this port, without any provision for drawback on reaching Canada; all their goods must be sent round by the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Of course they do not reach their destination as soon by some weeks as they would if allowed to pass through the States; and as vessels from England cannot enter Quebec during nearly six months of the year, business for that time must suffer a suspension.

By allowing these goods from foreign countries to enter our ports, and, after paying the regular import duties, be entitled to a drawback on leaving the States, our intercourse with our Canadian neighbors would be greatly promoted, and the interests of both parties be greatly advanced. We should thus secure to our shipping much more of the carrying trade between Great Britain and Canada than we now enjoy; we should derive additional freight and tolls upon our canals, and our merchants would be enabled to import Canadian consumption a large amount of British goods.—Business of all kinds would thus receive an additional stimulus both in this country and in Canada, the interests of Canadian merchants would be promoted, our own revenues augmented, and an essential benefit be conferred upon the commerce and general trade of both countries. Such a reform is most desirable, and we rejoice that the subject has been brought forward for discussion, but for investigation at the present Session of Congress.

It is well known that Canada has for many years past shared largely and profitably in the carrying trade between this country and England; we recently published statistics to show the amount of Grain and Flour shipped from our Western Lake ports to Canada and thence to Great Britain. It seems hardly fair that, while great profits are thus realized by exporting our productions and evading the provisions of their own revenue laws, we should be shut out from even the freight and transportation tolls upon goods designed for consumption in Canada.

STATE PRISON LABOR.—We have published on our first page a pungent but mistaken and unwisely insulting article on the subject of State Prison Labor. The mechanics do not complain so much that felons are taught their trades in prison as that employment of prisoners is so managed as to depress the wages of their labor, depriving them of employment and their children. For instance: A cooper ought to receive for making barrels, say 25 cents each. He is receiving that price, has full work, and is supporting his family comfortably. But some sharp fellow (no blame to him, but to the system), hires the labor of one hundred State Prisoners at twenty-five cents a day, and sets them to learning the trade of coopers. In one year they can make him three barrels a day each; in two or three years, perhaps four or five. The contractor can now afford to make barrels at half price and still get rapidly rich by it; his business flourishes and his hands have full work, while the honest workman, who learned his trade reputably, and confidently hoped to live by it, is thrown out of employment and reduced to beggary. His best chance for work is to steal something and get in the State Prison, where only it is abundant. Is not this a hard case?

We freely confess that the subject is surrounded by difficulties; but they are not insurmountable. It is untrue that the mechanics with the prisoner kept in idleness, or that they entertain any such absurd ideas as are unfairly attributed to them by our correspondent. The Trades' Union contrivances are pretty much out of date, and we do not think they will come back again. But, as State Prisons are now managed, the whole burden of them falls on the mechanic interest. Shall this be endured?

Gov. Seward's recommendation that they be employed entirely in the production of such articles as do not now engage the attention of the People seems to us to solve in good part the difficulty. Who objects to their reeling silks or producing it? Why may they not be set to work in our now useless and unvalued iron mines? We have no room to write all on the subject to-day, but shall pursue it hereafter.

THE REMAINS OF GEN. HARRISON left Washington on Saturday for their final resting-place on the bank of the Ohio, at North Bend. They were escorted to the line of the District of Columbia by a Committee of Congress, consisting of five Senators and twenty-six Representatives, and in fact attended by Congress in a body, both Houses having adjourned over to Monday for that purpose. At the Maryland line they were delivered to the Cincinnati Committee, by whom they will be conveyed to Ohio.

UNITED STATES CENSUS.

The Madisonian of Saturday gives the following abstract of the Official Returns of the Population of the United States, according to the Census of 1840. Great delay has been experienced in completing and forwarding the returns from many sections, and even now it will be seen that they are not absolutely complete. Complaints are loudly made in sundry quarters of the incompleteness of the returns, especially in Maryland, where writs have been issued against several of the Deputy Marshals, requiring them to answer to a charge of culpable remissness, if not criminal misdemeanor. The strong Whig Counties of Montgomery and St. Mary's especially complain that their enumeration is by no means full, and that they are likely to lose each a Delegate in the Apportionment this winter in consequence. This is a very serious matter, and we trust it will be thoroughly investigated, whether the Marshals choose to resign or otherwise.—But to the Census:

States and Territories.	White Population.	Free Persons of Color.	All other Persons.	Total.
Maine	281,436	1,253	0	282,689
New-Hampshire	281,036	1,571	1	282,608
Massachusetts	729,630	8,663	1	738,294
Rhode Island	105,587	3,234	0	108,821
Connecticut	301,556	5,102	1	306,659
Vermont	291,218	730	0	291,948
New-York	2,375,280	20,044	674	2,395,998
New-Jersey	1,676,115	17,454	61	1,693,620
Pennsylvania	2,561,169	19,019	2,605	2,582,793
Delaware	137,715	4,620	0	142,335
Maryland	414,797	19,842	0	434,639
Virginia	1,044,797	42,517	0	1,087,314
North Carolina	844,759	22,738	0	867,497
South Carolina	520,081	8,276	0	528,357
Georgia	407,695	5,753	0	413,448
Alabama	305,185	9,039	0	314,224
Mississippi	179,474	1,969	0	181,443
Tennessee	153,095	3,406	0	156,501
Louisiana	649,247	5,324	18,626	673,197
Kentucky	567,542	7,369	18,072	592,983
Ohio	1,502,122	17,342	3	1,519,467
Indiana	678,698	7,162	0	685,860
Illinois	472,554	3,506	0	476,060
Arkansas	177,174	463	19,935	197,572
Michigan	211,570	707	0	212,277
Florida Territory	27,736	201	25,542	53,479
Wisconsin Territory	42,884	173	1	43,058
District of Columbia	30,657	4,361	4,894	40,012
Total	14,811,523	150,065	2,487,536	17,050,124

Lafayette Parish, La., not included in the above, 7,832.
Estimated population of Carter Co., Ky., not returned, 3,000.
Seniors in the service of the United States, June 1st, 1840, 6,100.
Total population of the United States, 17,050,124.

CROPS AT THE WEST.—We find in our exchanges from some parts of the West more flattering accounts of the harvest prospects than we meet nearer home. The Haron (O.) Commercial, of a late date, says that they have the most flattering accounts from all parts of that country of the prospect of a plentiful harvest. An unusual quantity of wheat was sown last fall and its appearance indicates a great yield. Of the same tenor is a paragraph in the Painesville (O.) Telegraph. It says that the farmers may now obtain 75 cents cash, for wheat, in their streets. For oats 25 cents; potatoes 16. These advanced and advancing prices, and sales for cash are encouraging to their farmers, and inspire all with fresh hopes of better times. The prospect now is that notwithstanding former fears, the present will be a season of great abundance in that vicinity. An exchange paper contains a letter from a citizen of Monroe county, in this State, dated Crawford county, Ohio, June 5th, in which he says that wheat in that and Wayne and Richland counties, at that time, appeared more prosperous than usual, much of it being waist-high. There had been no rain in that quarter since the 9th or 10th of May. It is known that since the date of his letter there has been but little rain in that part of Ohio, and though crops might have been promising then, it does not follow that they are so now. Indeed, from recent intelligence we have from that section, it would appear that wheat and spring crops have suffered very much from the almost universal drought the country has experienced.

The Fort Wayne (Ind.) Sentinel says that the season there has been remarkably backward, but crops are now coming on finely. When never did more fair for an abundant harvest. Oats and grass are equally promising. Corn is more backward, owing to the wet and cold weather about planting time. Some did not come up well, but they have had fine weather for several days and it has grown astonishingly.

DEPLORABLE AFFAIR NEAR THE BALIZE.—The zeal of the crew of the Merchant, which left New-Orleans in search of the Balize pirates, seems to have led them into the most deplorable and blameworthy acts. The party which was seized, and one of whom they killed, at the Bayou Lime Kiln, as we stated on Saturday, proves to have been an innocent fishing party, composed of four individuals, two of them brothers by the name of Paul and Francois Lusey, one named Henry Price, another Lavergne, and a little boy nine years old. Paul Lusey, whose brother was killed, has published an account of the transaction, from which it appears that at about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 10th about 30 men approached their encampment, and without the slightest parley rushed upon the fishermen, surrounded them with bayonets, shot one of them who was very naturally endeavoring to escape from such rough usage, and, after binding the others, wreaked their vengeance on the oysters their victims had collected together. The whole affair seems to have been conducted with the most reckless brutality. The whole party offered to surrender, but were treated with the greatest harshness, and their lives endangered by the bayonets of the savage crew. To punish upon innocent men in this brutal way is certainly a very questionable mode of capturing imaginary pirates. An investigation was held on the 17th before the Mayor, which resulted in binding over four of the captors for trial at the Criminal Court in the sum of \$5,000 each.

Three dead bodies, bearing deep gashes of a bowie knife, were found on the 16th near the South-West Pass. The New-Orleans people of course think them part of the murdered crew of the Charles.

NEW WATERING PLACE.—Our City friends who wish to combine quiet with luxury and a magnificent prospect with the pursuit of health, will do well to take the SHARON SPRINGS in the line of their Summer Excursion. They are but half a day's ride west of Albany or Saratoga, on the excellent Cherry Valley Turnpike, leading to Buffalo. A glorious prospect of the noble Mohawk Valley, and thence away to the Green Mountains, is here presented. The water is highly commended by the best medical authorities. See Advertisement.

We regret to state, that following upon the suspension of Mr. Wilder, rumor reports another failure in Wall street, of a house in the Cotton line, which took place on Saturday. Another rumor is that a young broker was missing at 3 o'clock on Saturday, leaving claims against him to the amount of \$10,000, and no information as to the time of his probable return.

We would direct the attention of all who wish for a tract will flow readily and hold its color permanently and brightly to the advertisement of Mr. Kent in another column. He has it of all sorts—Black, Blue, Carmine and Indelible Marking Inks. For sale at No. 102 John-street.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A driver named Uterback was waylaid recently in Grant County, Ky., by two villains, who cut his throat and decamped after rifling his pockets of two dollars and a half. They were frightened away before they had quite murdered their victim by the approach of a stranger. They have been secured and are in custody.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25.

In the SENATE, Mr. Berrien of Ga. from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill establishing a Uniform SYSTEM OF BANKRUPTCY, with one amendment. Several petitions praying the enactment of such a law were received.

Mr. Woodbury moved a call upon the Secretary of the Treasury for an account of all advances made to distributing offices since March 4th.

The bill to create a Fiscal Bank of the United States now came up in order. Mr. Calhoun, who was to open in opposition, made a few remarks tending to show that public opinion in North Carolina was averse to a Bank, despite the results of the recent Elections. He was answered by Messrs. Mangum and Graham. Mr. C. rejoined.

Mr. Benton now called for the third reading of the bill for the relief of Mrs. Harrison. The passage of the bill was opposed by Messrs. Pierce of N. Hampshire, Young of Ill. Sevier of Ark., Benton of Mo., King of Ala., Wright of N. Y. on grounds of Constitutionality and justice. Messrs. Miller of N. J. and Smith of Ind. replied, showing that Messrs. Wright and King had voted for bills involving the same principle; the first in behalf of the family of Gen. Brown; the second for the benefit of the family of Stephen Haight, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, who died last session. Mr. Pierce took ground against all Pensions whatever. Finally the vote was taken, and the bill passed as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Buchanan, Choate, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Huntington, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Ind. Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Woodbridge.—28.

NOES—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Nicholson, Pierce, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Sturgeon, Tappan, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young.—18.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, the Senate now resumed the consideration of the Bank bill. Mr. Buchanan gave notice that the opponents of the bill would offer no amendments until its friends had fixed it to suit them.

Mr. Huntington of Conn. moved to strike out the provision restricting the issues of the Bank to bills of Ten Dollars and over. Mr. Clay had no objection. The motion was negatived. [Yeas 21; Nays 20.] Opposition and Messrs. Bayard, Choate, Clayton, Graham, Henderson, and Rives.—26.] The bill was then laid over, and the Senate resolved to unite with the House to-morrow in paying the last honors to the Remains of Gen. Harrison, appointed a committee for that purpose, and adjourned over to Monday.

In the HOUSE, on motion of Mr. Adams, it was resolved, that to-morrow be devoted to paying the last tribute of respect to the remains of the late President, and that the House with that view, will hold no session on that day.

Mr. Floyd's resolution of enquiry into the action of the Executive on the McLeod case was taken up, and Mr. Cushing of Mass. made a brilliant and convincing defence of the course of Mr. Webster. Mr. Wise spoke brief but with great clearness, and force on the same side. Mr. Tillingham of R. I. rose on the same side; but gave way to a motion that, as the morning hour had elapsed, the House do pass to the orders of the day—which prevailed.

The bill to Distribute among the States of the Union the Proceeds of the Public Lands, and to grant Preemption Rights to actual settlers on the same, was taken up and Mr. W. Cost Johnson spoke for an hour with great power and cogency in favor of its passage. Becoming physically exhausted, he gave way without concluding, and the House resumed the McLeod discussion. Mr. Tillingham showed that a proper reading of the passage in Vattel's Law of Nations which had been quoted against Mr. Webster sustains his position.

Mr. Holmes of S. C. argued that Congress ought to let this matter alone until the negotiations on the subject were terminated.

Mr. Gordon of N. Y. contended that the Executive had done wrong in interfering in the matter of McLeod at all. If the case should be carried up to the U. S. Court, and the President should request the Attorney General to discharge McLeod without a trial, great indignity and wrong would be done to the State of New-York.

Mr. Wise moved that the whole subject do lie on the table which, after some conversation was negatived: Yeas 51; Nays 105. Mr. Hunt of N. Y. then took the floor but the hour of adjournment having nearly arrived, he gave way to a motion to continue the present order (meeting at 10 and adjourning at 3) on another week, which prevailed; and the House adjourned over to Monday.

GENERAL BANKRUPT LAW.—Our friend who writes objecting to a General Bankrupt Law that it would be injurious to the morals of the community, and asserting that by the laws of Heaven "a debt is a debt until it is paid," misapprehends the actual question. No man doubts that an honest debt remains a debt until paid—no law of Congress can invalidate it. But the question presented is this—Shall the half a million of hopeless insolvents in our country be held in legal bondage to no purpose whatever? They cannot possibly pay; they are not permitted to earn any thing for themselves; the tools with which they should commence the world anew are wrested from their hands by creditor's process whenever they attempt to do anything. Those who have paid to the last cent are the worst off; they have nothing wherewith to buy a discharge; if they had been dishonest and reserved something, they might have compromised; but now their creditors have no temptation to unfetter them. Those who have any property left are living on it and eating it up, because they are not permitted to do any thing; and, while nine-tenths of their creditors may be willing to compromise and take all they have in satisfaction of their claims, one Shylock objector, and defeats the whole. They thus deem themselves forced to live in what we consider dishonesty—spending that which rightfully belongs to others.—We believe, therefore, that a due regard to Public Morals as well as General Prosperity—to Justice as well as Mercy—to the interests of the Creditor as well as the Debtor—demands the passage of a General Bankrupt Law.

WYOMING COUNTY has completed its organization. Its first Court was held at East Orangeville on Monday last—Judges Richards, Patterson and Sprague on the bench. William R. Smith of Attica was appointed District Attorney. The other principal officers are Nelson Wolcott of Java, Clerk, William R. Groger of Weathersfield, Sheriff, and Harvey Putnam of Attica, Surrogate.

CITY PRISON STATISTICS.—By the weekly returns of Capt. Stewart, deputy keeper of the City Prison, it appears there were received into the prison during the past week, of white men 68, white women 22; black men 16, black women 12—total received 118. During the same time there were discharged of white men 60, white woman 25, black woman 13; black men 19—total discharged 131. Remaining, white men 71, white women 23; black men 27, black women 12—total remaining 133. Excess of discharges over receipts 13, or a diminution of 13 in the number of prisoners.

On Friday morning, an Irishman named John Gill was carting coal from a vessel at Boston, just as he was starting with his team, another horse, which was drawing a tub of coal from the vessel, ran against him, threw him down, and the wheel of his cart passed directly over his head, crushing it in a shocking manner, and killing him instantly.

A man named Henry V. Henderson was arrested on the 10th at Paris, Mo. on suspicion of being connected with a gang of counterfeiters. On examining his person, a large quantity of counterfeit American coin and Bank notes were found, amounting to about \$175. He was committed for trial.

Two men at Colerain, Pa. on the 19th, while hauling wood got into a dispute as to whose logs should be laid. In the affray which followed one of them named Montgomery received a severe blow at the hands of Randall that he survived but a few hours.

Brooks alias Quintrap, recently sentenced at Philadelphia to two years' imprisonment for forgery, has pleaded guilty to five other bills and been sentenced to one year's imprisonment on each.

The St. Louis Pennant of the 15th, chronicles the disappearance during the night of the 14th of a certain Doctor of that village after selling a bill of exchange on London for \$1000, and performing sundry other financial operations.

We learn from Jackson, Mo., that two young persons were killed and two others badly stained by lightning in that vicinity, on the 5th instant. With several others they were sitting under a tree, which was struck by the lightning.

The Picayune says that on the night of the 14th a woman gave birth to a child in a car on the Ponchartrain Railroad. She threw it out at the window, but it was found alive and well the next day.

William Roe, an old resident of Trenton, N. J. fell down a flight of steps, in an attack of paralysis on the 20th, and died a few hours after.

A little boy named John Moody was so severely injured by the kick of a horse at Baltimore on Tuesday that he soon died.

A Liberty State Convention for Maine, is called by the Anti-Slavery men to assemble July 1st.

The steamboat Troy on the Hudson now burns coal instead of wood.

It is said that Hosea J. Lewis, of Schuylkill Bank notoriety, is at present a resident of Galveston, Texas.

THE BOTTLES.—Mr. Editor: I regret to see a petition which is intended to abolish entirely the use of these comfortable places on the Fourth of July. It would have a tendency to induce people to go to the dram-shops and porter-houses for refreshments. My plan would be to license the booths and put them under bonds not to sell or deal out alcoholic liquors. It seems to me that this course, faithfully carried out, would accomplish all that is desired. Please suggest this plan if you approve of it, as I am afraid our friends will not accomplish much good in the manner proposed.

A FRIEND TO TEMPERANCE.
[This plan has been tried several times, and proved—like a pledge to drink poison temperately—not worth a straw.—Who are the men required to give bonds? and what sort of sureties will they give? For our part, we see no necessity for deserting the Sabbath and disgracing the Park at all. Every man will find Alcohol, as well as real Refreshments, every where abundant without Boozes.—Ed.]

A Package Express has just been established between Albany and Utica, and will run through in twelve hours from the arrival of the morning boat at Albany—of course twelve hours in advance of the Utica boat. It will commence on the arrival of to-morrow's (Tuesday's) Mail. The terms of transportation are very moderate. On board at Albany. The terms of transportation are very moderate. On board at Albany. The terms of transportation are very moderate. On board at Albany.

The Brother Jonathan.—This magnificent journal, devoted to Police Reports, and other popular literature, is recommended to the notice of all those who paid \$3 in advance for the Empire State, (a defunct political paper) for which they have since been amassing themselves in whistling for their money. Notwithstanding the aid thus procured for the Jonathan, it has been gradually running under, and the concern, we are credibly informed, was recently offered for sale by its ostensible proprietor, on the ground that he could not make a thing out of it. We suppose he finds his Day fast waning into the shades of Night. A NEW WORLD is seen looming before the horizon, and there is a mighty shaking of dry bones among the Philistines, and a wailing and gnashing of teeth! j28 1*

The New-York Sun of this morning is a very interesting number; containing all the Congressional and other important news which appeared in the Tribune last Saturday morning. Of course the Loco-Focos are expected to give it a "long pull and a strong pull," in order to keep it from going down. Mules appears to be in a terrible stew about the falling off of the circulation of the Sun, which now amounts to the enormous number of 10,000 daily, and is soon expected to increase to 5,000. Go it, Red Dog. j28 1*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Gambroons, LINEN DRILLS, VESTINGS, SUMMER STUFFS, and other articles usually kept in Dry Goods Stores, may be found in good variety, and very cheap, at the MECHANIC'S CHEAP STORE, 20 Houston-st. j28 1*

Printed Laws from 1 to 66 to 2 66; Mail, Medium, Book, Swiss, and Jacquet Mullins, for Dresses, cheap. j28 1*

LADIES—when you want Dry Goods please call at 59 Houston-st. j28 1*

New Arrangement.—EVENING LINE, at 7 o'clock, for Albany, without landing at the intermediate places. For the better accommodation of the traveling public, the Steamboats SOUTH AMERICA and ROCHESTER will on and after Thursday, July 1, leave the Pier between Cortlandt and Liberty-sts. every afternoon at (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock. (Instead of 5 as heretofore) and arrive at Albany at 5 o'clock. j28 1*

The Rochester and South America are new boats, well fitted up, furnished with State Rooms, and are unsurpassed in elegance and extent of accommodation. j28 1*

The Cheapest Cash Tailor yet.—PETER V. HUSTED, No. 1 Chatham square, corner of Catharine-street, makes Clothing to order in the newest style, 10 per cent cheaper than the cheapest Cash Tailor in the city. A good fit in all cases warranted. j28 1*

Franklin Temperance Society.—An adjourned meeting of the Franklin Temperance Society was held in the John St. Methodist Episcopal Church on Saturday Evening, June 25th.—WILLIAM G. BOGGS, Esq., in the Chair. The call of the meeting having been read, Messrs. Johnston, Locklin, Hall and Woodruff, Reformed Drunkards, favored the meeting with some interesting remarks relating to their experience. The Pledge of the Society was presented to the meeting, and was signed by fifty persons present belonging to the Temperance Society. On motion, Resolved, That a Delegation of two from this Society be appointed to meet with the Washington Benevolent Temperance Society, William G. Boggs and Vincent L. Dill were appointed. On motion, Resolved, That we meet on next Saturday evening, July 3d, at the Washington Temperance Hall, corner of White and Centre streets. j28 1*

The Washington Benevolent Society will hold their regular Business Meeting (this Monday) Evening in Temperance Hall, Centre corner White st. over Dispensary, at quarter before 8 o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend; particularly the Drunken Man and Drunkard.—The Weekly Meetings of this Society will hereafter be held every Sunday, Monday and Thursday evenings, in this Hall, to commence at early daylight. WM. A. WISDOM, President. j28 1*

THE MATHS WASHINGTON SOCIETY meet in this Hall Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, for sewing. The business of the Society to commence at 3 o'clock. j28 1*

Public Meeting.—A Discourse on the Best Means of Improving the Moral Condition of all Classes, but particularly of the Working Classes, will take place at the C. Lamb, a Hall, 2nd Grand-st., on Monday Evening next, June 28th. The measures advocated are Association, Attractive Industry, Guarantee to Man of the Right to Labor, Guarantee of Education to the Child, &c. j28 1*

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MARKET.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, June 26.

\$1,000 Indiana Fives	57 1/2	50	do	do	58 1/2
\$5,000 do	57 1/2	50	do	do	58 1/2
\$10,000 Indiana Sterling Fives	57 1/2	50	do	do	58 1/2
25 shares U. S. Bank	18 1/2	25	do	do	33 1/2
10 do	18 1/2	25	do	do	33 1/2
100 do	18 1/2	25	do	do	33 1/2
200 do	18 1/2	25	do	do	33 1/2
10 shares Del. & Hud. cash	106	25	do	do	33 1/2
100 do	115 do	100	do	do	33 1/2
20 do	106 1/2	104 1/2	10	do	33 1/2
25 do	106 1/2	106	20	do	33 1/2
15 do	106 1/2	75	do	do	33 1/2
25 do	106 1/2	81	do	do	33 1/2
25 do	106 1/2	30	do	do	33 1/2
25 do	106 1/2	30	do	do	33 1/2
50 do	106 1/2	250	do	do	33 1/2
100 do	106 1/2	50	do	do	33 1/2
25 do N. A. Trust	106 1/2	9	do	do	33 1/2
25 do	106 1/2	9	do	do	33 1/2
25 do	106 1/2	9	do	do	33 1/2
25 do	106 1/2	9	do	do	33 1/2
25 do	106 1/2	9	do	do	33 1/2
25 do	106 1/2	9	do	do	33 1/2
25 do	106 1/2	9	do	do	33 1/2
25 do	106 1/2	9	do	do	33 1/2
25 do	106 1/2	9	do	do	33 1/2
25 do	106 1/2	9	do	do	33 1/2
25 do	106 1/2	9	do	do	33 1/2
25 do	106 1/2	9	do	do	33 1/2
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